Anti-Von Willebrand Factor antibody ab11713

Overview

Product name
Anti-Von Willebrand Factor antibody

Description
Sheep polyclonal to Von Willebrand Factor

Host species
Sheep

Tested applications
Suitable for: Immunodiffusion, ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, Flow Cyt
Unsuitable for: IHC-P

Species reactivity
Reacts with: Mouse, Human, Pig

Immunogen
Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Human Von Willebrand Factor. Purified human von Willebrand factor prepared from citrated human plasma

Database link: P04275

General notes
This product should be stored undiluted. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form
Liquid

Storage instructions
Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer
pH: 7.40
Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide
Constituents: Glycine buffered saline, 0.1% EACA, 0.01% Benzamidine, 0.0292% EDTA

Purity
Ion Exchange Chromatography

Purification notes
Purified IgG was prepared from serum by ion exchange chromatography.

Clonality
Polyclonal

Isotype
IgG

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The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab11713 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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Application notes: Is unsuitable for IHC-P.

Target

Function

Important in the maintenance of hemostasis, it promotes adhesion of platelets to the sites of vascular injury by forming a molecular bridge between sub-endothelial collagen matrix and platelet-surface receptor complex GPIb-IX-V. Also acts as a chaperone for coagulation factor VIII, delivering it to the site of injury, stabilizing its heterodimeric structure and protecting it from premature clearance from plasma.

Tissue specificity

Plasma.

Involvement in disease

Defects in VWF are the cause of von Willebrand disease (VWD) [MIM:277480]. VWD defines a group of hemorrhagic disorders in which the von Willebrand factor is either quantitatively or qualitatively abnormal resulting in altered platelet function. Symptoms vary depending on severity and disease type but may include prolonged bleeding time, deficiency of factor VIII and impaired platelet adhesion. Type I von Willebrand disease is the most common form and is characterized by partial quantitative plasmatic deficiency of an otherwise structurally and functionally normal Willebrand factor; type II is associated with a qualitative deficiency and functional anomalies of the Willebrand factor; type III is the most severe form and is characterized by total or near-total absence of Willebrand factor in the plasma and cellular compartments, also leading to a profound deficiency of plasmatic factor VIII.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 CTCK (C-terminal cystine knot-like) domain.
Contains 4 TIL (trypsin inhibitory-like) domains.
Contains 3 VWFA domains.
Contains 3 VWFC domains.
Contains 4 VWFD domains.

Domain

The von Willebrand antigen 2 is required for multimerization of vWF and for its targeting to storage granules.

Post-translational modifications

All cysteine residues are involved in intrachain or interchain disulfide bonds.

N- and O-glycosylated.
Cellular localization
Secreted. Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix. Localized to storage granules.

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